

# The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XIII

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

NUMBER 10.

## The Old Reliable FURNITURE HOUSE OF WALKER & OLIVE

Will continue business at the old stand. Tendering our thanks to the people for past favors, we shall by honest, fair business methods endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. Our prices shall always be low, and our goods always first class. If you need anything in the way of Household or Kitchen Furniture, come and see us. A large stock of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes and Slippers always on hand.

Sincerely Yours,

WALKER & OLIVE.

MARION, KENTUCKY.

### G. G. HAMMOND, JEWELER, MARION, KY.

Can be found at J. H. Morse's, well prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Can get you anything in the Jewelry line cheaper than any one else. Don't buy until you see me.

### HENRY BROS., Dealers in

### Marble & Granite Monuments,

Tombs, Cemetery fences a Specialty, Marion, Ky.

They do the best work at the lowest prices. Don't buy until you get their prices. You will save money.

Fresh grapes and all kinds of fruits, the finest, freshest and best candies always on hand. Call and you will always get the best.

B. F. McMeekin.

"C. C. C. Certain Chills Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.

Tan-gal oam. Is the name of the best writing pen on the market. All sizes and shapes. For sale at R. C. Walker's book store.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Pruritus, Scabies, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

### OHIO VALLEY Railway Co

### TIME CARD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.  
No. 1. No. 2.  
Lv. Evansville.....10:00 a.m. 8:00 p.m.  
Ar. Marion.....10:15 a.m. 8:15 p.m.  
Ar. Corydon.....11:00 a.m. 9:00 p.m.  
Ar. Morganfield.....11:15 a.m. 9:15 p.m.  
Ar. Princeton.....11:30 a.m. 9:30 p.m.  
Ar. Paducah.....11:45 a.m. 9:45 p.m.  
Ar. Hickman.....12:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.  
Ar. Paducah.....12:15 p.m. 10:15 p.m.  
Ar. Hickman.....12:30 p.m. 10:30 p.m.  
Ar. Marion.....12:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.  
Ar. Corydon.....1:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Ar. Morganfield.....1:15 p.m. 11:15 p.m.  
Ar. Princeton.....1:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Ar. Paducah.....1:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m.  
Ar. Hickman.....2:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.  
No. 3. No. 4.  
Lv. Princeton.....8:30 a.m. 6:10 p.m.  
Ar. Marion.....8:45 a.m. 6:25 p.m.  
Ar. Corydon.....9:00 a.m. 6:40 p.m.  
Ar. Morganfield.....9:15 a.m. 6:55 p.m.  
Ar. Paducah.....9:30 a.m. 7:10 p.m.  
Ar. Hickman.....9:45 a.m. 7:25 p.m.  
Ar. Marion.....10:00 a.m. 7:40 p.m.  
Ar. Corydon.....10:15 a.m. 7:55 p.m.  
Ar. Morganfield.....10:30 a.m. 8:10 p.m.  
Ar. Paducah.....10:45 a.m. 8:25 p.m.  
Ar. Hickman.....11:00 a.m. 8:40 p.m.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH.  
Leave Morganfield—No. 11, 8:45 a.m.  
No. 12, 1:00 p.m., No. 16, 10:00 p.m.  
Arrive Uniontown—No. 11, 9:15 p.m.  
No. 12, 1:30 p.m.; No. 16, 10:30 p.m.

M. D. CURTIS, Gen'l. Supt. W. H. PROUTY, G. P. & T. A.

"C. C. C. Certain Chills Cure" is the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.

DR. J. H. MORSE'S

COUGH CURE

### COLD IN E

Shops of Berlin and All the Stream.

Horrible Stories and Suffering In the

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Through-out Europe continues tense. In this city the cold waves, being twenty-three in the bodies of three persons been frozen to death were in the streets to-day. Navigating ships-owners have ordered vessels to proceed to other ports from South America but to Bremenhaven.

Intensely cold waves have been throughout Brandenburg East Prussia. All the streamers. In this city all skating and ice festivals have been on account of the great discounting them. The shops and most of the cabmen their stands. The poor of Prussia are suffering keenly. Tension of trade has left tens of thousands of the unemployed who in former seasons have had in Berlin alone Wilhelm Liebknecht more than 100,000 men of no employment.

Horrible stories come from remote regions of Europe, usually the Balkans of death arising caused by the severity of winter. In Serbia the wolves have been the forests and howl about the villages in search of a young girl was devoured by the word of Belgrade, an animal made fiercer than ever, her actually appear the streets of the city. In Sago packs of wolves have been to enter the sheep folds, refuse retreat when fired upon by hunters.

Dispatches from Russia that there is great suffering in provinces, where the famine prevails last year, the people having been weakened by their former rage to make sufficient provision of and fuel for the winter. In Russia, the wild animals, made deep by hungry and cold, have invaded the villages and devoured human beings and domestic animals.

NEIGHBORING COUNTYS.

CALDWELL-COUNTY NEWS.

[From the Banner.]

Princeton again has the grip light fever. This time Eugene Edgley, who by the way is one of our enterprising men, is at work the project.

Mrs. Eliza Perry, formerly this county, died at her home near last Sunday night very easily. Her remains were brought here and buried Tuesday at the family burying ground about five miles from town. Mrs. Perry was 85 years of age.

James Moore residing near Coburn Springs was robbed a short time since of two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Moore went to assist one of his neighbors to kill his pork, and was accompanied by his wife, leaving home at home. On their return, late in the afternoon, they found that the dwelling had been fired and everything in their private chamber in a state of confusion. On examination Mr. Moore found that he had been robbed of the above named sum. No clue to the robbery has as yet been obtained.

A number of Homeopathic physicians met here yesterday and organized a Western Kentucky Homeopathic Society. Dr. Young, of Hopkinsville, was elected President, and Dr. Anderson, of Princeton, Secretary. About twenty physicians applied for membership and a safe organization was effected.

HOPKINS COUNTY NEWS.

[From the Banner.]

Will Wiley, a negro from Earlinton, was brought to town a few days since and placed in jail for 30 days and with a \$50 fine hanging over him. He pulled a pistol on a man, made him give up a hat and was making off with the plunder when caught. He was put in jail for 30 days.

### THE FRAUD OF '76.

How It Was Made Possible For Hayes to be President.

It has always been contended that Mr. Hayes was not rightfully elected President, but that he was seated by fraud. The Presidential election of 1876 occasioned one of the most critical disputes to which the working of our political institutions has ever given rise.

After the election it was found that the vote in Florida and South Carolina was very close and the result uncertain, and that in Louisiana, though the majority of the vote cast was unquestionably Democratic, the result might be reversed under the power of the State returning Board to throw out returns vitiated by alleged violence and fraud.

The Republican National Committee decided to adopt fraudulent means to promote the election of Republican electors, if fair means would not avail. A conspiracy was hatched in New York to throw out some of the Democratic votes in the three States in which the result of the election was in doubt and return Republican electors. As a result, in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana two sets of certificates were issued and sent to Washington, one for the Republican electors. Previous to this a committee of Republicans had been sent to New Orleans to witness the canvass in the interest of a "fair" count. The Democratic National Committee also sent a committee there, among whom were John M. Palmer, Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. B. Morrison, Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, and Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri.

There was much dispute and contention over the returns, and many claims and protests. No agreement was reached, and after a stormy period of filibustering two sets of certificates were issued. There had been a controversy pending for some time in Congress in regard to the matter of counting and declaring the electoral votes of the several States, and the matter was still unsettled when the returns of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana were presented to Congress. A joint committee of the two houses was created to devise a method for settling such disputes as might arise. Out of this was born the Electoral Commission. Five members of this commission were to be appointed by each house. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth circuits were designated to act with them after agreeing upon a fifth Justice to be added to their number. In this way the commission was made up of Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard—three Republicans and two Democrats; Representatives Payne, Hutton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield—three Democrats and two Republicans; and Justices Clifford, Field, Strong and Bradley, the last named being the one agreed upon by the others.

The Democrats who voted for the bill creating the electoral commission expected that David Davis of Illinois would be the fifth Justice on the Commission and the 15th and last chosen member of that body. Instead, Davis suddenly conceived an ambition to go to the United States Senate, resigned his justiceship and became ineligible. It was then that Joseph Bradley of New Jersey became the balance of power. He was a Republican. The decisions of the contested returns were all in favor of the Republican claims by a vote of 8 to 7 and Hayes was declared elected. A word from Samuel J. Tilden at this time would have created a revolution, but Tilden was a patriot, as well as a statesman and politician, and he refused to lend himself to violent measures. Hayes' cabinet consisted of Wm. M. Evans of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy; Carl Schurz of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; David M. Key of Tennessee, Postmaster General; and Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

As Seen By Kentucky Papers.

OUR FOUR STAPLES.

"If Mr. Cleveland should appoint every member of his Cabinet from Kentucky we would still have enough men to keep Kentucky running."

### THE FRAUD OF '76.

How It Was Made Possible For Hayes to be President.

It has always been contended that Mr. Hayes was not rightfully elected President, but that he was seated by fraud. The Presidential election of 1876 occasioned one of the most critical disputes to which the working of our political institutions has ever given rise.

After the election it was found that the vote in Florida and South Carolina was very close and the result uncertain, and that in Louisiana, though the majority of the vote cast was unquestionably Democratic, the result might be reversed under the power of the State returning Board to throw out returns vitiated by alleged violence and fraud.

The Republican National Committee decided to adopt fraudulent means to promote the election of Republican electors, if fair means would not avail. A conspiracy was hatched in New York to throw out some of the Democratic votes in the three States in which the result of the election was in doubt and return Republican electors. As a result, in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana two sets of certificates were issued and sent to Washington, one for the Republican electors. Previous to this a committee of Republicans had been sent to New Orleans to witness the canvass in the interest of a "fair" count. The Democratic National Committee also sent a committee there, among whom were John M. Palmer, Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. B. Morrison, Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, and Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri.

There was much dispute and contention over the returns, and many claims and protests. No agreement was reached, and after a stormy period of filibustering two sets of certificates were issued. There had been a controversy pending for some time in Congress in regard to the matter of counting and declaring the electoral votes of the several States, and the matter was still unsettled when the returns of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana were presented to Congress. A joint committee of the two houses was created to devise a method for settling such disputes as might arise. Out of this was born the Electoral Commission. Five members of this commission were to be appointed by each house. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth circuits were designated to act with them after agreeing upon a fifth Justice to be added to their number. In this way the commission was made up of Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard—three Republicans and two Democrats; Representatives Payne, Hutton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield—three Democrats and two Republicans; and Justices Clifford, Field, Strong and Bradley, the last named being the one agreed upon by the others.

The Democrats who voted for the bill creating the electoral commission expected that David Davis of Illinois would be the fifth Justice on the Commission and the 15th and last chosen member of that body. Instead, Davis suddenly conceived an ambition to go to the United States Senate, resigned his justiceship and became ineligible. It was then that Joseph Bradley of New Jersey became the balance of power. He was a Republican. The decisions of the contested returns were all in favor of the Republican claims by a vote of 8 to 7 and Hayes was declared elected. A word from Samuel J. Tilden at this time would have created a revolution, but Tilden was a patriot, as well as a statesman and politician, and he refused to lend himself to violent measures. Hayes' cabinet consisted of Wm. M. Evans of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy; Carl Schurz of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; David M. Key of Tennessee, Postmaster General; and Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

As Seen By Kentucky Papers.

OUR FOUR STAPLES.

"If Mr. Cleveland should appoint every member of his Cabinet from Kentucky we would still have enough men to keep Kentucky running."

### THE FRAUD OF '76.

How It Was Made Possible For Hayes to be President.

It has always been contended that Mr. Hayes was not rightfully elected President, but that he was seated by fraud. The Presidential election of 1876 occasioned one of the most critical disputes to which the working of our political institutions has ever given rise.

After the election it was found that the vote in Florida and South Carolina was very close and the result uncertain, and that in Louisiana, though the majority of the vote cast was unquestionably Democratic, the result might be reversed under the power of the State returning Board to throw out returns vitiated by alleged violence and fraud.

The Republican National Committee decided to adopt fraudulent means to promote the election of Republican electors, if fair means would not avail. A conspiracy was hatched in New York to throw out some of the Democratic votes in the three States in which the result of the election was in doubt and return Republican electors. As a result, in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana two sets of certificates were issued and sent to Washington, one for the Republican electors. Previous to this a committee of Republicans had been sent to New Orleans to witness the canvass in the interest of a "fair" count. The Democratic National Committee also sent a committee there, among whom were John M. Palmer, Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. B. Morrison, Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, and Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri.

There was much dispute and contention over the returns, and many claims and protests. No agreement was reached, and after a stormy period of filibustering two sets of certificates were issued. There had been a controversy pending for some time in Congress in regard to the matter of counting and declaring the electoral votes of the several States, and the matter was still unsettled when the returns of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana were presented to Congress. A joint committee of the two houses was created to devise a method for settling such disputes as might arise. Out of this was born the Electoral Commission. Five members of this commission were to be appointed by each house. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth circuits were designated to act with them after agreeing upon a fifth Justice to be added to their number. In this way the commission was made up of Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard—three Republicans and two Democrats; Representatives Payne, Hutton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield—three Democrats and two Republicans; and Justices Clifford, Field, Strong and Bradley, the last named being the one agreed upon by the others.

The Democrats who voted for the bill creating the electoral commission expected that David Davis of Illinois would be the fifth Justice on the Commission and the 15th and last chosen member of that body. Instead, Davis suddenly conceived an ambition to go to the United States Senate, resigned his justiceship and became ineligible. It was then that Joseph Bradley of New Jersey became the balance of power. He was a Republican. The decisions of the contested returns were all in favor of the Republican claims by a vote of 8 to 7 and Hayes was declared elected. A word from Samuel J. Tilden at this time would have created a revolution, but Tilden was a patriot, as well as a statesman and politician, and he refused to lend himself to violent measures. Hayes' cabinet consisted of Wm. M. Evans of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy; Carl Schurz of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; David M. Key of Tennessee, Postmaster General; and Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

As Seen By Kentucky Papers.

OUR FOUR STAPLES.

"If Mr. Cleveland should appoint every member of his Cabinet from Kentucky we would still have enough men to keep Kentucky running."

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The natural gas supply of Indiana has materially decreased.

West Virginia is without debt and has \$500,000 in the treasury.

Catharine Sharp, aged 115 years, died in Philadelphia Sunday.

Seventy persons were frozen to death Russia-Poland last week.

Exhibits at the World's Fair will occupy 3,642,812 square feet.

Fifteen desperate prisoners escaped from the Springfield, Mo., jail.

One year from January 30, next, the last telephone patent expires.

At Convent, La., a mob took two negroes from jail and hung them.

The waterworks boiler at Nappanee, Ill., exploded, killing three men.

The Indiana Legislature is discussing a bill to abolish the leasing of convicts.

The Tennessee Legislature will appropriate \$50,000 for the World's Fair.

In a railroad accident near St. Petersburg, forty-nine persons were killed.

Ex-Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, it is said, will be appointed Minister to Germany.

Congress has authorized the building of a bridge over the Mississippi near New Orleans.

The receiver of the Iron Hall order says \$2,000,000 of that order have been embezzled.

Ex-Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead has appealed for funds to fight the Frick crowd.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Cronin murder case must be tried again.

Hugh Dempsey has been found guilty of giving poison to non-union men at Homestead.

President Harrison's private Secretary, Halford, has been made a paymaster in the army.

The growing opinion is that there will be no hostile silver legislation at this session of Congress.

Mrs. N. Bedford Forrest, wife of the late Confederate Gen. Forrest, died at Memphis Sunday.

The steamer La Campagne left New York Saturday with \$4,300,000 of gold bound for Europe.

At St. Louis a grain elevator and a mill and a half bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire, Friday.

Evansville, Ind., had her fortieth fire, within a month, Sunday; it destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

Texas is discussing the proposition to pension the surviving needy soldiers of the Texas war for independence.

A Maryland family of a mother and three children all died of the measles and were buried in the same grave.

The Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., has failed, and the State Treasurer was caught for a large sum.

At Hastings, Neb., Mrs. Anna B. Mason was sentenced to four years imprisonment for murdering her faithless lover.

The Kellogg powder works, near Huntington, W. Va., exploded Sunday, making the sixth time in two years.

At Bay City, Mich., Peter Brinkman got his neck broke, but is still alive, and the doctors think he will recover.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The natural gas supply of Indiana has materially decreased.

West Virginia is without debt and has \$500,000 in the treasury.

Catharine Sharp, aged 115 years, died in Philadelphia Sunday.

Seventy persons were frozen to death Russia-Poland last week.

Exhibits at the World's Fair will occupy 3,642,812 square feet.

Fifteen desperate prisoners escaped from the Springfield, Mo., jail.

One year from January 30, next, the last telephone patent expires.

At Convent, La., a mob took two negroes from jail and hung them.

The waterworks boiler at Nappanee, Ill., exploded, killing three men.

The Indiana Legislature is discussing a bill to abolish the leasing of convicts.

The Tennessee Legislature will appropriate \$50,000 for the World's Fair.

In a railroad accident near St. Petersburg, forty-nine persons were killed.

Ex-Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, it is said, will be appointed Minister to Germany.

Congress has authorized the building of a bridge over the Mississippi near New Orleans.

The receiver of the Iron Hall order says \$2,000,000 of that order have been embezzled.

Ex-Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead has appealed for funds to fight the Frick crowd.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Cronin murder case must be tried again.

Hugh Dempsey has been found guilty of giving poison to non-union men at Homestead.

President Harrison's private Secretary, Halford, has been made a paymaster in the army.

The growing opinion is that there will be no hostile silver legislation at this session of Congress.

Mrs. N. Bedford Forrest, wife of the late Confederate Gen. Forrest, died at Memphis Sunday.

The steamer La Campagne left New York Saturday with \$4,300,000 of gold bound for Europe.

At St. Louis a grain elevator and a mill and a half bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire, Friday.

Evansville, Ind., had her fortieth fire, within a month, Sunday; it destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

Texas is discussing the proposition to pension the surviving needy soldiers of the Texas war for independence.

A Maryland family of a mother and three children all died of the measles and were buried in the same grave.

The Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., has failed, and the State Treasurer was caught for a large sum.

At Hastings, Neb., Mrs. Anna B. Mason was sentenced to four years imprisonment for murdering her faithless lover.

The Kellogg powder works, near Huntington, W. Va., exploded Sunday, making the sixth time in two years.

At Bay City, Mich., Peter Brinkman got his neck broke, but is still alive, and the doctors think he will recover.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The natural gas supply of Indiana has materially decreased.

West Virginia is without debt and has \$500,000 in the treasury.

Catharine Sharp, aged 115 years, died in Philadelphia Sunday.

Seventy persons were frozen to death Russia-Poland last week.

Exhibits at the World's Fair will occupy 3,642,812 square feet.

Fifteen desperate prisoners escaped from the Springfield, Mo., jail.

One year from January 30, next, the last telephone patent expires.

At Convent, La., a mob took two negroes from jail and hung them.

The waterworks boiler at Nappanee, Ill., exploded, killing three men.

The Indiana Legislature is discussing a bill to abolish the leasing of convicts.

The Tennessee Legislature will appropriate \$50,000 for the World's Fair.

In a railroad accident near St. Petersburg, forty-nine persons were killed.

Ex-Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, it is said, will be appointed Minister to Germany.

Congress has authorized the building of a bridge over the Mississippi near New Orleans.

The receiver of the Iron Hall order says \$2,000,000 of that order have been embezzled.

Ex-Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead has appealed for funds to fight the Frick crowd.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Cronin murder case must be tried again.

Hugh Dempsey has been found guilty of giving poison to non-union men at Homestead.

President Harrison's private Secretary, Halford, has been made a paymaster in the army.

The growing opinion is that there will be no hostile silver legislation at this session of Congress.

Mrs. N. Bedford Forrest, wife of the late Confederate Gen. Forrest, died at Memphis Sunday.

The steamer La Campagne left New York Saturday with \$4,300,000 of gold bound for Europe.

At St. Louis a grain elevator and a mill and a half bushels of wheat was destroyed by fire, Friday.

Evansville, Ind., had her fortieth fire, within a month, Sunday; it destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

Texas is discussing the proposition to pension the surviving needy soldiers of the Texas war for independence.

A Maryland family of a mother and three children all died of the measles and were buried in the same grave.

The Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., has failed, and the State Treasurer was caught for a large sum.

At Hastings, Neb., Mrs. Anna B. Mason was sentenced to four years imprisonment for murdering her faithless lover.

The Kellogg powder works, near Huntington, W. Va., exploded Sunday, making the sixth time in two years.

At Bay City, Mich., Peter Brinkman got his neck broke, but is still alive, and the doctors think he will recover.

### \$5 to \$500 Cash!

According to results accomplished; in addition to a liberal commission of twenty per cent.

Also GROSS PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

No Impostibilities or Uncertainties. Every thing Fair, Honorable, Plain and Positive.

See programme in the Weekly Enquirer

of our Fourth Annual Contest among Agents for largest clubs.

An Agency for the WEEKLY ENQUIRER is a profitable business. It is the best school in the world to prepare one for a business contact with the public, a stepping-stone to business qualification and future prosperity.

We want good Agents to solicit for subscriptions. The inducements are extra good.

ENQUIRER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

### STATEMENT

Marion Bank,

At the Close of Business Dec. 31, '92.

### RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted.....\$26,916.00.